Nippon Times

No. 16,276 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

REICH FORCES STOP SOUTHWARD THRUST OF INVADER FORCES

35 British Divisions Fail in Mass Onslaught—Counter-Drives Blast U.S. Troops

Domei

BERLIN, July 13.—The first round of the contemplated battle for the southward break-through ended yesterday in a definite victory for the German defenders with General Bernard Montgomery's mass assault with 35 infantry and tank divisions smashed in the German forefield, while on the Cotentin Peninsula, despite strong American attacks, much important terrain was recaptured by the German divisions, according to frontline dispatches.

Southwest of Caen, the hotly contested 112 Height is again firmly in German hands and the village of Eterville, also southwest of Caen, was retaken. All British counter-attacks failed to function in the face of heavy fire from Germn howitzer batteries.

However, the constant stress of supply transport escorted by strong warship units bringing up reinforcements indicates that a second round of the battle will be forthcoming shortly.

While in the bridgehead sector occupied by the British army, no operations took place beyond fierce artillery duels and lively reconnoitering activity on both sides of the front in the course of the past 12 hours, heavy defense battle against the American 1st army was continued with unabated violence.

After many hours of drum-fire the Americans started an attack against St. Lo from St. George and St. Andre de Lepine, but were stopped at Pont Hebert on the Vire, about five kilometers north of St. Lo, following a smashing German thrust against the American flank about seven kilometers farther north near Saint Jean de Daye.

Particularly fierce attacks were launched by the Americans on both sides of the road leading from Sainteny to Periers, but likewise, in this sector, all attacks were ineffective and enemy forces were compelled in the course of a strong German tank thrust to yield conquered ground.

Between Vire and the west coast of Cotentin Peninsula, the Americans pressed two wedges ahead to encircle Periers. The eastern wedge pushing along the Vire southward stands near Pont Hebert while on the other hand the western wedge moving along the La Haye du Puits-Lessay road was intercepted near Angoville.

Between these two tongues, a counter-attack by one German tank division against concentrations of two American tank divisions in the region of Saint Jean de Daye is still in progress.

This surprise thrust forced General Omar Bradley to suspend his southward offensive and to launch counter-attacks westward against the German panzer wedge which had penetrated deeply.

German troops, according to reports of yesterday's fighting, destroyed or seized in Normandy 74 enemy tanks, ten reconnaissance tanks and armored cars as well as 21 anti-tank guns, two flak guns and 13 aircraft.

Montgomery Plan Fails

Domei

BERLIN, July 13.—German forces obtained full defensive success yesterday in the heavy and bitter fighting against a large-scale American attack northeast of St. Lo and on the Cotentin Peninsula. The American mass attacks near St. Lo, and at the estuaries of the Vire and Taute were shattered and, in a counter-thrust, the German troops recaptured important terrain south of Carentan. In the area of Caen, the British, on account of the heavy losses suffered on the preceding day, were quiet as far as the infantry was concerned. Southwest of Caen, heavy enemy artillery fire was carried on all day long. Strong British concentrations, located in the area between Baron and Esquay, were effectively shelled by German howitzers.

It may now be said that General Montgomery's plan of tearing open the German front in Normandy by a large-scale attack along the whole front and to penetrate southward proved a complete failure after two days of battle although the enemy, according to latest statements, have employed no less than 33 to 35 infantry and tank divisions in addition to many other troops, heavy ship artillery and their air force.

China, Italy Agree On Relinquishment Of Extrality Rights

Domei

NANKING, July 13.—As a result of conversations held between Pier P. Spinelli, Italian Charge d'Affaires to Nanking, and Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, agreements were reached concerning the return of Italian concessions, relinquishment of Italian extraterritoriality, and the giving up of the right to station Italian troops in Tientsin. Dr. Chu and Mr. Spinelli will formally sign the agreements tomorrow.

REICH PLANES RAID TARGETS IN VILNA

Focal Point of Eastern Front Fighting in Area Southeast Of Dvinsk

Domei

BERLIN, July 13.—Strong German battleplane formations again carried out raids against targets on the Eastern Front particularly on the regions southwest of Vilna and southeast of Utena on the Vilna Dvinsk road.

Heavy loads of bombs were directed on vehicle columns and tank concentrations. Observers reported the destruction of 130 vehicles, 17 guns and several tanks. One munition dump was also blown up.

The focal point of the fighting on the Eastern Front was again in the area southwest and southeast of Dvinsk yesterday where the Soviets launched their attack from several directions with strong infantry and tank forces which in the course of last week had been concentrated there.

In embittered fighting which lasted till late in the evening, German divisions frustrated all Soviet break-through attempts inflicting heavy losses on the attackers.

The Soviet attack with five infantry formations and one tank brigade from the south failed to penetrate into the German positions. The city of Dvinsk is still firmly in German hands.

Vilna Garrison Resisting

Domei

BERLIN, July 12.—The German garrison at Vilna yesterday continued its brilliant defense operations and defended fully the southwestern part of the town against strong Soviet tank attacks. For several days against the Soviet forces numbering many times the strength of the garrison, the German defenders have tied up several Soviet assault formations, thus completely hampering Soviet deployment of fresh formations.

The garrison yesterday repulsed several furious attacks, concentrated by the Soviets against the western part of the city. The Soviets suffered extremely heavy casualties and lost 30 tanks most of which were destroyed by novel blasting material with which the German garrison was supplied from the air.

In the area of Utena and in the district south of the Dvina, the Soviet attacks made on a wide front were frustrated. The Soviets are trying to force a break-through in the direction of Duenaburg regardless of costs. North of Polotsk, several Soviet attacks collapsed in the German defensive fire.

Meanwhile, the defensive battle in the central sector of the Eastern Front still raged yesterday on the broad front but generally the intensity of the fighting was considerably decreased as compared to previous days.

Fighting yesterday was concentrated on few focal points principally in the areas west of Baranovichi, west of Lida and around Vilna, at Utena and in the areas south and southeast of Dvinsk.

Although at Baranovichi and Lida, German formations had to fall back westward in order to avoid the danger of Soviet outflanking operations by strong Soviet motorized and tank forces, the main result of yesterday's fighting was a full defensive success for the Germans.

South and southeast of Dvinsk, strong Soviet mass attacks aiming to capture Dvinsk and thus crumbling the entire defensive line were frustrated with heavy losses to the attackers. German counter-thrusts by grenadiers inflicted such severe losses on the Soviet forces that they were compelled to suspend attacks in the evening hours.

In the southern section, the Soviets aside from few isolated reconnaissance missions have ceased activities. Only at Kovel, the Soviets launched an attack in the strength of a battalion which, however, was brought to a standstill in the forefield of the German lines.

This quiet which is prevailing on the Eastern Front cannot, however, mean that a decisive large-scale offensive will not take place shortly. In fact the Soviets are concentrating new assault formations in the area south of Dvinsk and at Kovel allowing the assumption that new offensive actions will soon be launched from these areas with the double aim of crumbling the northern wing of the Eastern Front and of shifting the focal point in the southern sector from Kovel to farther south. Necessary counter-measures, meanwhile, have been taken by the German command.

Big Clash Near St. Lo

Domei

LISBON, July 12.—One of the heaviest battles since the beginning of "the day" developed yesterday afternoon outside the town of St. Lo, United Press reported from General Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters.

Americans approached St. Lo to a distance of three kilometers whereupon the Germans with concentrated panzer forces, motorized guns and infantry started counter-attacks. Toward evening, both troops were so entangled that the supporting artillery had to remain silent on both sides in order not to fire at their own troops.

BRITISH VIEW GAINS FOR RE-EXAMINATION OF INDIAN PROBLEM

Amery Cold to Plan Put Up by Gandhi—Sapru Proposes 7-Point Solution

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 13.—Ever since Mahatma Gandhi pointed out the possibility of settling the communal dispute in India, an opinion has been gathering strength in British political circles for re-examining the British policy toward India. According to a London dispatch available here, Sir Herbert Williams of the Conservative Party reportedly questioned Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, on such problems as a plan for settling the communal dispute in India, the labor union movement in India and measures for Indian famine.

Regarding the Mahatma's proposal, Amery took a cold and callous stand that the communal problem was something that should be settled entirely between the Moslems and Hindus and that the problem of the Untouchables, even if negotiations were now going on in India in regard to it, was not at present under notice.

It is said that finally the matter was settled for the time being on the understanding that Foreign Minister Eden would review the entire India problem before the summer vacation.

The query from a Conservative member, Gunmans, who was formerly consul-general at Kobe, as to in what proportions the Indian Government and the British Government were sharing the burdens of the East Asia war seemed to have nonplussed Amery, who squirmed out of the trap by saying, according to a Reuters dispatch:

"The ratio is fixed in accordance with the agreement between the Indian and British Governments published in February, 1940 in the House of Commons regarding the defrayment of war expenses. The agreement provides that all expenses that may be regarded as necessary for the local defense of India should be defrayed out of the Indian revenue. The expenses for fighting the Japanese now in Indian territory fall into that category. As to how much of the total war expenditure for the war with Japan those expenses occupy, I cannot say."

Schuster Opposes Plan

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 13.—Sir George Earnest Schuster, a well-known authority on India, through the columns of the News Chronicle on July 13 expressed views opposed to Mahatma Gandhi's new settlement plan.

Sir George is reported to have stated in the journal:

"It is impossible to think that a sharp line of demarcation can be drawn between civil and military affairs in the politics of a country engaged in a total war. The national government must be a true coalition Cabinet."

Political Circles Active

Domei

LISBON, July 12.—Due to the proposals Mahatma Gandhi made to Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the Indian Muslim League, on the settlement of the Muslim-Hindu dispute as a result of Gandhi's negotiations with Chakravarti Rajagopalachariar, Indian National Congress leader, Indian political circles are reported to have become suddenly active.

According to a Bombay dispatch available here, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, president of the Indian Liberal Party, as a means of finding a way out of the deadlock in the Indian political situation, has reportedly proposed the following seven items:

(1) The British Government of India should either release the Executive Committee members of the Indian National Congress or permit Mahatma Gandhi to get in touch with them; (2) a meeting should be arranged between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy of India; (3) another meeting should also be arranged between Gandhi and Jinnah; (4) Gandhi should ask the participation of Indians from various districts so as to offer as generous terms as possible to the minorities; (5) until the birth of a new constitution, Gandhi should ask various political parties to form a federated Cabinet by participating in provincial administration; (6) different political parties should submit their respective notes to the Viceroy of India on the means of overcoming the deadlock in the Indian political situation; and (7) Gandhi should urge all the Indians to cooperate to create an atmosphere suitable for adjusting the present crises.

British Steps Against Flying Bombs Fail; Londoners Sharply Hit Lack of Shelters

Domei

LISBON, July 13.—All measures taken by the British authorities against the German flying bombs have proved completely ineffective and London is still subjected to continuous bombardment which already has caused a great deal of damage in various parts of the British capital.

Swedish press correspondents in London stress in their dispatches that Londoners are sharply criticizing the authorities who have neglected to build adequate shelters for the general population of London although they knew that the Germans were making preparations for attacking the capital with remote control bombs.

The few existing bomb-proof shelters in the British capital, they charged, provide accommodation for only a small fraction of London's millions. To gain admittance to these shelters is extremely difficult, at least for the general population, they said, complaining that Government officials and their friends on the other hand always appear to find accommodation in these shelters.

In regard to the damage wrought in London and southern England, the News Chronicle pointed out that the damage done to buildings and material by the V-1 in southern Britain is by far more considerable than that caused by normal bombs.

It said that a large number of houses were destroyed by air pressure alone.

YANK WAR OUTPUT REGISTERS SLUMP

Eight Per Cent Drop Recorded In Manufacture of Field Guns and Medium Tanks

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 13.—American war production during the past three months fell eight per cent, announced U.S. Army authorities. Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War said that the fall was due to manpower shortage. He pointed out that there was only one way to solve the problem.

Patterson declared that those not at present in war work must be drawn into war plants. We must also produce essential civilian supplies and carry on different services such as laundry and electric power plants, he added.

Patterson revealed that the items that fell behind production schedule during April, May and June were long-range field guns, 165 millimeter guns, medium tanks, tank destroyers, bull-dozers and others. He stated that the problem was complicated by constant revisions in orders from the combat areas.

The Undersecretary said that the manpower situation in the United States was more serious at present than at any other time since the start of the war.

U.S. Steel Output Low

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 13.—The War Production Board called a special meeting of steel executives who are members of the Industrial Advisory Committee to find a solution regarding the rapid decline in steel production rates, according to a New York report received here. The Board reports losses due to manpower shortage have recently amounted to 200,000 tons of steel a month.

COLOMBIAN REVOLT STILL NOT CRUSHED

Strong Insurgent Forces Continue to Fight in Various Towns —Gil Believed Leader

Domei

LISBON, July 13.—Colombia's two-day revolution had been crushed by Government measures, but there are still strong forces of insurgents in the towns of Buccaramanga, Bogota and Baguechica where they are continuing to fight, according to a Bogota dispatch.

President Lopez returned to his capital last night from the south state of Narino where he was held prisoner along with several cabinet members by rebellious army factions.

Although details of the latest South American coup are still lacking, it is believed that the revolution was launched by the leader of the dissident army group, Diogenes Gil.

Half a dozen commotions occurred in Colombia last April, but were restored within a day or two. In each case promoters were identified as conservative party members responding to the direction of party leader, Laureano Gomez. It is believed that Gomez again might have been the cause of the latest uprising.

BIG FALL IN COAL OUTPUT IN BRITAIN IS ADMITTED

Strikes and Absentees Responsible For Losses, Declares Minister of Fuel

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 13.—Big losses have been caused in Britain's coal production due to strikes and absentees, declared Major Lloyd George, Minister of Fuel, opening the House of Commons debate on the coal situation.

There is great need for economy in the use of coal for increased production of war materials and also because we might have to supply coal to the liberated countries of Europe, he added. He revealed that although coal was being mined, new machines were not being delivered quickly enough.

Lloyd George pointed out that the postwar labor position would be difficult because 11,000 juveniles were entering the coal industry each year while 40,000 older miners were retiring.

A former Minister of Mines in 1940 and 1942 said coal production could not be raised unless the industry had more men.

DEWEY HITS WASHINGTON

Two Tendencies Separating Government From People

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 13.—Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, new Republican Presidential candidate speaking before the annual conference of high school girls at Albany, decried two tendencies that, in recent years, are separating the government from the people.

According to an AP report, Dewey said that one of these tendencies was the development in Washington of the concept that the Federal Government is superior to the other governmental branches and that it is above the people. The other, he said, was the growing aggressiveness of various groups and special interests that push their plans so vigorously that they tend to act as a wedge between the government and the people's interests.

JAPANESE BOMBERS BLASTING HENGYANG, ADMITS CHUNGKING

All Buildings Ruined as Vigorous Attacks Continued, States Enemy Communique

Domei

LISBON, July 14.—Chungking military authorities last night issued the following war communique, according to a Chungking dispatch:

"On the Hunan Front, Japanese Air Units successively launched night bombing attacks against Hengyang on July 9, 10, and 11. As a result, all the buildings in the walled town have been ruined. Following up these attacks, the Japanese Forces under the cover of bombing and shelling operations on July 12 repeatedly carried out storming attacks against the positions stubbornly held by the Chungking troops.

"The Japanese Forces on the Kwangtung Front that reached the Lien River after advancing northeastward from Chingyuan launched onslaughts against the counter-attacking forces at noon on July 12 and effected a forced crossing of the river. Chungking troops are struggling to stem the Japanese attackers and severe fighting is now developing."

Enemy Remnants Mopped Up

Domei

HUNAN FRONT, July 12.—The Japanese Unit, which had captured Chinlanssu on July 9, in the course of its swift advance in the western zone along the Canton-Hankow Railway, on the next day suddenly launched an attack on the remnant units of the 4th Army and the 73rd Army Corps as well as against the 48th and 15 divisions, and intense mopping-up operations are now going on.

Thus the annihilative campaign by the Japanese Forces has brought the war situation in the southern sector of Hunan Province to a decisive stage, and the leaders of the Chungking army are apparently worried over the miserable fate awaiting the Chungking forces in the Sixth War Zone.

As a definite proof of the enemy's consternation, Chiang Kai-shek on July 3 sent the following instructions to the commander of the Sixth War Zone: "The present battle will determine the rise or fall of China. Therefore, I earnestly desire that all of you will do your best to win final victory. Should anyone flee from the firing line against my instructions and without any valid reason, he shall be punished severely."

Is Vital U.S. Base

By G. MASUI

Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 12.—Kweilin, which was subjected to an intense night raid by the Japanese Air Units early on the morning of July 10, is the most important advance base of the American air force in China. A report reaching here from the enemy side says that Colonel Vincent is commanding the American fighting and bombing plane unit at Kweilin. Having lost Hengyang and with the various bases in the vicinity of the Canton-Hankow Railway now facing a great menace, the enemy has recently mustered a fairly strong air force at Kweilin and is putting up a desperate resistance against the Japanese.

If Kunming can be likened to the "head" of the American air force in China, Kweilin can be called its "heart." Kweilin is indeed an indispensable stronghold and a base of operation for the enemy, and for this reason he has strengthened the facilities there.

There are three airfields at Kweilin, and their main runways enable even such super heavy bombers as B-29's to take off or land with ease. All these airfields are linked by roads. The commander of "Hayabusa" fighter unit, who frequently went to attack Kweilin, remarked: "I was surprised at the fact that everytime I attacked Kweilin, I noticed that considerable changes had been made. In order to raid the Japanese mainland, the enemy is devoting his whole energy to the completion of various facilities at the airfields."

The A.A. gunfire at Kweilin is intense. However, the dauntless Japanese airmen will continue their raids on Kweilin until it is completely crushed.

Chiang's Wife in Rio

Domei

LISBON, July 13.—The sudden arrival of Madame Chiang Kai-shek in the Brazilian capital today by plane was disclosed by a Rio de Janeiro dispatch.

His Majesty Cables Chief of State Petain Feting Anniversary

His Majesty the Emperor graciously dispatched a congratulatory message to Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Petain, Friday, on the occasion of the French National Holiday.

FOE BATTLESHIPS SHELL OMIYAJIMA

One Enemy Machine Shot Down Over Yap; Tinian Also Bombarded

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 14.—Enemy battleships yesterday, bombarded Omiyajima Island twice, while an aggregate total of 60 carrier-borne planes also came attacking the island. On the same day 20 enemy machines attacked Yap Island. One of these planes was shot down by the Japanese Units in the ensuing combat. In the meantime, a strong enemy fleet, including aircraft-carriers, has been operating in Mariana waters.

Foe Bombards Tinian

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 14.—Approaching Tinian Island during the daytime of July 10, a group of enemy warships bombarded the island. At the same time, the enemy on Saipan Island also shelled Tinian.

On the night of the same day, a fleet of enemy destroyers also bombarded Tinian Island.

3 Downed at Rabaul

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, July 14.—Japanese Units stationed here shot down three enemy planes in an engagement with 160 anti-Axis aircraft consisting of fighters and bombers which attacked our position on July 12.

All the other raiders were beaten off. Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

FORMER FRENCH PREMIER SUCCUMBS AT AGE OF 73

Edouard Herriot Played Prominent Part in Dragging France In Current War

Domei

BERLIN, July 13.—Edouard Herriot, former French Premier and president of the French Chamber of Deputies, passed away today in Paris at the age of 73, according to a Paris dispatch.

Born in Troyes, Champagne Prefecture, in France in 1872, Mr. Herriot started his career as a statesman by joining the Radical Socialist Party, becoming its president after the World War I. As a leader of the Party, he fought Alexander E. Millerand and Raymond N. L. Poincare, leaders of the Socialist Party.

In 1924 he became Premier and concurrently Foreign Minister and in the following year, assumed the post of president of the Chamber of Deputies. Ever since 1926, he had been in the Cabinet on several occasions either as Premier or Minister.

As one of the most influential figures of France, Mr. Herriot had much to do with plunging the country into the present conflagration. He was not only know as a statesman and a literary historian but was also a noted author of various books on politics, economics, social and racial issues.

CURRENCY PLAN OPPOSED

Bankers Against Stabilization Scheme, Says U.S. Press

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 12.—The United States press today took an uncompromisingly hostile attitude toward the International Monetary Conference, reports the Daily Mail correspondent from New York.

It was even shaking its head over the opposition by the nation's bankers to the proposed international currency stabilization plan, continue the dispatch.

It was admitted at the press conference that "most bankers are not in favor of the plan." The meeting, declared the New York Herald Tribune, is not a monetary conference at all in the sense of it being called together to discuss what is the most satisfactory method of achieving currency stabilization after the war.

OUR PLANES SMASH 89 U.S. WARPLANES IN RAID ON KWEILIN

Air Strength, Concentrated at Base, Completely Crushed, Imperial Headquarters Reveals

Imperial Japanese Air Units in the China area that have been continuously engaged in annihilative operations against the China-based U.S. air force, at daybreak of July 13, stormed over Kweilin airfield in Kwangsi Province and, attacking the powerful American air force being concentrated there, damaged or set ablaze a total of 89 enemy planes besides blasting and setting on fire the enemy ground establishments at eight places, thus completely smashing the U.S. air strength there, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3:30 p.m. Friday.

The Imperial Headquarters further revealed the detailed war results obtained by the Japanese in this attack which included 13 large-size and 41 small-size aircraft set ablaze and 10 large-size and 25 small-size planes damaged, aggregating a total of 89 planes destroyed.

All of the Japanese planes returned safely to their base, the communique concluded.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3:30 p.m. July 14

"Our Air Units in the China area that have been continuing their annihilative operations against the China-based U.S. air force, at dawn on July 13, stormed over Kweilin and, attacking the powerful American air units being concentrated at the airfield there, completely smashed the enemy. All of the Japanese planes returned safely.

"The war results obtained by the Japanese Air Units in the foregoing attack follow:

"1. Set Ablaze:
13 Large-size planes
41 Small-size planes
Damaged:
10 Large-size planes
25 Small-size planes
Total:
89 Planes
"2. Blasted and Set Ablaze:
Air facilities on the ground at eight places."

Relentless Attacks Continued

Without a moment's respite, the mighty Imperial Japanese Air Units in China have endlessly been operating to annihilate the China-based U.S. air force, inflicting devastating blows on the enemy in conjunction with the speedy development of the land operations now in progress in Hunan and Kwangtung Provinces.

At dawn of July 13, our Army Planes that had surprise-attacked the airfields at Kweilin, Tanchuk and Chihkiang, the enemy advance bases, on the three consecutive days of July 10, 11 and 12, again stormed over Kweilin airfield and in one blow, destroyed or set ablaze a total of 89 anti-Axis aircraft concentrated there. In addition, the Japanese attackers heavily bombed the military facilities on the ground, blasting and setting ablaze eight places where five other enemy planes were believed almost certain to have been also destroyed while heavy explosions were caused at three places.

Achieving this brilliant war result, the greatest since the aerial operations on the Chinese continent were launched by the Imperial Japanese Army Air Force, all of the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

Day in and day out, the Air Units of the Japanese Army are now actively engaged in operations against the various bases of the U.S. air force in China with the object of crushing the furtive enemy activities in forestalling action as well as surprise attacks.

Foe Moving Air Strength

In the face of the relentless attacks successfully being carried out by our Air Units, the U.S. air force in China, fully aware of the threatening situation and confused by the defeats, have been trying to remove their air strength from their advance bases, one after the other. But, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters, our furious bombing attacks are being extended to the enemy bases in speedy operations such as was carried out on Kweilin, Tanchuk and Chihkiang and again on Kweilin, where, since the early part of this month up to the present, the enemy has already lost the major portion of his planes aggregating more than 246, which were either shot down or damaged and set

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

GOEBBELS BLASTS ENEMY WAR AIMS

If Foe Wins Victory, Peace and Prosperity Will Not Exist in Europe, He Says

Domei

BERLIN, July 13.—In the event of an anti-Axis victory real peace, happiness and prosperity would be out of the question for Europe, said Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, in his latest contribution to the Das Reich. In contrast, Dr. Goebbels emphasized that "Germany's cause today is the cause of the entire civilized world."

Regarding Anglo-U.S.-Soviet relations, Dr. Goebbels stressed that President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, instead of "playing" with Premier Josef Stalin as they had desired and hoped, are pawns in Premier Stalin's hands. He declared that the Anglo-Americans could not possibly have any other war aim but Germany's destruction to pave the way for the Bolshevization of Europe, adding, "But we are firmly convinced that we shall be able to avert the danger.

Dr. Goebbels' article follows:

Mentions Postwar Hopes

"National progress, far-reaching social reforms, economic prosperity, and undisturbed happiness—these are the things all nations are hoping to see after the war. However, they must not be achieved at the expense of the happiness of the people. The Germans have never wished for anything else than what the people throughout the world are expecting from peace today in the fifth year of the European war.

"As far as Germany is concerned, she would have achieved these aims without going to war. We dare say that many of these aims would have been achieved even in the enemy countries if their leaders had not worked in the other direction with all means at their disposal.

"For us it is sufficient to remember the program of hatred and destruction proclaimed by the Anglo-American Governments in order to realize that in the event of an anti-Axis victory real peace, happiness and prosperity would be out of the question for Europe. We know that the attempt made at Versailles to cripple Germany's national vitality threw the whole of Europe and even the whole world into 20 years of chaos until there was no other way out of the misery but a new world war. Unfortunately, our enemies have failed to learn their lesson out of the blunders they have committed.

"Germany's cause today is the cause of the entire civilized world. In no phase of this war have we proclaimed the same program of extermination and destruction as our enemies. We have refrained from doing so not because we have felt unsure of our cause and strength but simply for considerations of common sense and civilization.

"Today, the world is involved in an organic struggle in which every Power has to fulfill the tasks due and assigned to it. Any attempt to make this structure collapse at one point is tantamount to creating the danger of dissolution of human society on the whole.

Is Extremely Dangerous

"The cooperation of Britain with Bolshevism, her deadly enemy, is extremely dangerous. It has already become evident that as a consequence of this British policy, the Kremlin, contrary to British hopes and expectations, is having its own way in everything. And not only Britain but also the United States is being pushed more and more into the background in all the sphere in which the Bolshevists have the slightest interests. Today, President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, instead of playing with Premier Josef Stalin as they had desired and hoped, are pawns in Premier Stalin's hands.

"As things are at present, the Anglo-Americans could not possibly have any other war aim but Germany's destruction to pave the way for the Bolshevization of the whole of Europe. But we are firmly convinced that we shall be able to avert the danger.

"Nobody can deny that our peace aims are much closer to the wishes and hopes, not only of the German people but also of the peoples in the enemy countries, than the peace aims of the enemy leaders. We feel sure that we know what all well-meaning people in both camps are longing for. These wishes and hopes will be realized.

"History will have lost its sense if this war should also end only for the benefit of those who caused the war in an attempt to destroy the people who are determined to make a new beginning. This will not happen. The nations themselves will give this war its due moral sense. They are suffering from the war today but in the end they will triumph over it. Is there anyone who wishes this to be otherwise?"

Press Comments

Friday, July 14

NATURE OF THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE IN CHINA

MAINICHI—Chungking's general counter-offensive seems to be aimed mainly at securing the cooperation of the Anglo-American force. In its propaganda both for domestic and foreign consumption, it is saying that although the Honan and Hunan campaigns have not been to its advantage, the issue of the war as a whole will be decided by strengthened air and mechanical power and the state of the Indo-Burmese campaign, making it appear as if the responsibility for the operations lies with the Anglo-American forces. This shows that Chungking is demanding absolute cooperation from the United States, hoping to surmount the present crisis by securing increased American aid.

The United States, on the other hand, is goading on the Chungking troops for the furtherance of her own ambition by pretending that her air force in China is at the disposal of Chungking. But the Japanese have captured Changsha, reduced the Hengyang airdrome and wrested one enemy airdrome after another, thereby dealing a shattering blow to the American air force in China. These operations have therefore hit not only Chungking but the United States' plan of manipulating Chungking at the source. In fact, the sacrifice made by the Chungking force has been something enormous. Probably Chungking does not know the nature of the American air force.

The American air force in China exists solely for the achievement of the inordinate American ambition to conquer Asia. It is concentrating its main force on air-raids on Japan and guerilla warfare against the Japanese commissary lines and not on any aid to Chungking. For combats with the Japanese fighting planes, it is having the Chungking air force go out while itself chi fly engaged in seeking a chance to attack Japan. This has been made clear at every turn.

Totally disregarding the defeat of the Chungking troops on the continental front, the American air force has twice air-raided northern Kyushu. Such is the nature of the vaunted U.S.-Chungking cooperation. The United States has no intention of cooperating with Chungking. The Chungking army, which seems to be unable to realize this, must pile dead on dead, together with the American air force, before our fire.

ROOSEVELT TO RUN FOR FOURTH TERM

YOMIURI-HOCHI — President Roosevelt has finally announced his intention of running for a fourth term. This was long expected and it is fairly certain that he will be nominated as candidate at the coming Democratic Convention. But who will be the vice-presidential candidate? There seems to be some objection to Wallace in some quarters but at present there is no cause for Roosevelt to change his lieutenant. Wallace therefore may also be considered likely to run.

In the November elections the veteran Roosevelt will be pitted against the novice Dewey. From every angle chances are that Roosevelt will win. As we have pointed out in these columns, Dewey has the backing of the conservative big business while Roosevelt is being criticized for his subservience to the Soviet Union, inasmuch as Moscow is steadily gaining influence. There is still much time before the elections so that a landslide is not beyond the realm of possibility. It is too early to predict the outcome of the elections.

However, against these factors of uncertainty we may cite such facts as that Dewey must necessarily take the back seat in popular appeal, lack of positive force in the Republican platform, the Isolationistic vestiges of the Republican foreign policy and its vagueness. These shortcomings seem enough to cover the defects of the Democrats and profit Roosevelt. Moreover, the war is now in its decisive stage, and the majority of the people think that it is not wise to change horses in midstream. Roosevelt struck the right note when he said: "If the people, as commander-in-chief, appoint me their President. . . ."

Aside from all this, what line will Roosevelt adopt in his fourth-term campaign? It will probably depend on what he seeks to accomplish during his next term, but it is not difficult to imagine that he is hoping to leave a name greater than that of Wilson in the last war. When running for the third term, he sought to gain renown as mediator in the European War. Perhaps he still pursues the same ambition for the fourth term. Therefore, instead of sprouting ideals and promises as on the last occasion, he may seek to pave the way by making energetic efforts to end the war as quickly as possible.

There was a persistent rumor that Roosevelt intended to visit England. This may be ascribed to the consideration that his chances of election would be enhanced by his going to front in person, staying away from the elections and absorbing himself in warfare. The rumor has been denied by his secretary but that only means that Roosevelt is not adopting a 'Europe-first' policy but also intends to push the Pacific operations with equal fury.

The American people have been warned against the increasing difficulties in the Pacific War. Even if the Saipan campaign should proceed as America hopes, the Pacific war can by no means be considered near its end. It would mean only the end of the initial stage. The Rooseveltian election strategy, therefore, seems to consist in giving a final touch to the totalitarian unification of the nation and in pushing forward the large-scale war operations.

REICH STEMS DRIVE OF ENEMY IN ITALY

Polish Rebels Stopped in Adriatic Offensive; U.S. Tank Units Fail to Advance

Domei

BERLIN, July 13.—Focal centers of operations in the Italian theater of war today were situated west of Lake Trasimeno while Polish rebels in the Adriatic area due to severe losses suffered yesterday were unable to continue their attacks.

American tank formations after extensive artillery preparation attempted to open the way to Leghorn along the Tyrrhenian coast, but were completely stopped as was the American thrust few kilometers east where German tank-grenadiers delivered heavy blows.

American forces succeeded in pushing back the German line about two kilometers at Rossignano, but the attempted break-through was not achieved. Enemy thrusts in the remaining coastal sector collapsed in front of the German lines.

Lively operations developed north of Lake Trasimeno in the area of Arezzo and east of it. After bitter fighting, German positions were withdrawn a few kilometers, but it had cost the British formations heavy losses in men and material.

The bringing up of strong forces and large quantities of material into this sector shows that the British command is intent upon gaining a decisive break-through since such a success had not been achieved on all the remaining front sectors.

British Thrusts Weaken

Domei

BERLIN, July 12.—While British pressure on the east wing in the central Italian Front has essentially diminished, the focal point of yesterday's fighting was on both sides of the Tiber in the Cita di Castello section.

Near Umbertide, British troops attacked during the whole day in the direction of Cita di Castello, but after gaining some ground following intense drumfire their advance collapsed in the Carpina and Tiber Valley area.

West of Montone, enemy forces advanced on San Valentino where they were caught and driven back to Monte Civitello. After fierce counter-attacks, German grenadiers recaptured Pietralunga.

In the western coastal section between Rossignano and Poggibonsi, American troops attempted a break-through toward San Luce after violent artillery preparation but were frustrated.

Farther east, the Americans again attacked between Roosignano and Volterra and made thrusts on Chiarmi and Laiatico, but were driven back by embittered resistance by German grenadiers.

In the eastern sector on the Adriatic coast, enemy pressure was remarkably weak.

REICH GUNS BRING DOWN 63 PLANES IN 24 HOURS

Domei

BERLIN, July 13.—American bomber formations again appeared over Bavaria this forenoon and encountered fierce flak fire from the ground defenses. No details are yet available on this raid.

Anglo-American air losses during the past 24 hours, however, were 63 planes including 41 four-engined bombers, all shot down by German fighters and guns over occupied western territories, Bavaria and the Riviera coastal area. A number of damaged planes landed in neutral territory.

Meanwhile, German bombers continued action against enemy shipping in Seine Bay yesterday. Heavy explosions occurred on a large enemy vessel which German pilots consider to be a man-of-war. The ship was badly damaged by several direct hits. Other German bombers concentrated attacks on the Orne bridgehead where several bridges were hit.

Hungary Evacuating Children

Domei

BUDAPEST, July 13.—All children between the ages of one and 14 will be evacuated from Budapest in view of the increased danger from enemy air raids, according to the decree issued by the Government today. Similar measures are to be prepared in all provincial and industrial towns which are especially threatened.

Labor Riot in U.S.

As an evidence of the mounting labor troubles in America is the cluttered scene shown above reproduced from an American magazine in which 100-odd bus drivers of Miami, Florida, are demonstrating in an attempt to get a fellow A. F. of L. member out of jail. The driver had been sentenced to 15 days in jail for attacking another driver. The authorities were finally forced to release the man on a $200 bail after his comrades blockaded the courthouse for two hours.

AMERICA COVETING FRENCH TERRITORY

Senator Demands Use of Martinique As Site for U.S. Military Base

The problem of recognition by the the United States of the De Gaulle regime does not seem to have been taken up for discussion at the De Gaulle-Roosevelt conference just ended and it is worthy of note that General Charles de Gaulle's recent visit to the United States has only served to make clearer America's imperialistic designs on the French colonies, says a special Zurich dispatch to the Mainichi dated July 12.

For instance, says the dispatch, Senator Robert R. Reynolds, Democrat of North Carolina, is demanding the use of the island of Martinique in the Caribbean Sea as an American military base. Furthermore it is not difficult to imagine that he is also considering such places as St. Pierre and Miquelon in the North Atlantic very handy bases for the American navy. In fact, his words can be taken to mean that these French territories should be transferred to the United States as compensation for the American loans to France in the last World War.

Besides Reynolds, Democrats in the House of Representatives, are also openly supporting the American demand for New Caledonia and Dakar and they declare that the control or otherwise of these places is a grave issue concerning America's safety. It is all the more astonishing as such demands are being constantly voiced by influential persons in the Roosevelt administration.

Ever since the United States set out on the construction of naval and air bases by dispatching technicians to various parts of the world, the majority of the American people have come to think that their country is justified in retaining these bases after the war. At any rate, it can be readily imagined that De Gaulle, not so easily taken in by American designs, cleverly evaded the issue at the recent conference and is reported to have said in his interview with Roosevelt: "As regards military bases, let us talk about this later on. However, there is one condition, namely, if America wants to use French territories as her bases, she must first of all cooperate closely with France." If America heeds these words, she will have to conclude a Franco-American alliance in return for Dakar and New Caledonia.

However the conclusion of such a permanent tie in Europe is against America's traditional diplomatic policy and what the American public demands is a perpetual naval alliance with Britain, and which desire is strongly supported by such men as Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York, and Walter Lippmann, noted political commentator. Since the United States needs to consider this point carefully, it can be said that there are yet complicated difficulties lying in the U.S.-De Gaulle relations revolving around the recognition of the De Gaulle regime.

ENVOY SPEARS IS KILLED

People of Syria and Lebanon Dislike British Minister's Stand

Domei

LISBON, July 13.—Major-General Sir Edward Spears, British Minister to Syria and Lebanon, was shot dead by an assassin last night, according to a London dispatch available here. The cause of the incident and other details are still unknown, says the dispatch, but it is stated that last November on the occasion of the independence movement in Lebanon and Syria, Spears submitted a strong note to the Algiers regime demanding protection of British interests. This protest is said to have invited the hatred of the people there.

U.S. STILL STRIVES TO DOMINATE ASIA

Realization of Ambition to Control Pacific Said Aim of Wallace's Mission

Henry Wallace, U.S. Vice-President, made his recent visit to Chungking in an attempt to realize the imperialistic ambitions of America in the Pacific zone and also for the expansion of her interests in China, while the question of effecting a rapprochement between the Chungking regime and the Soviet Union was also discussed, says a Shanghai dispatch dated July 12 to the Mainichi.

Before his return to Washington, the report said, Wallace made a broadcast from Seattle, the highlights of which follow:

"Chungking intends to share its future with the United States. As a result, the road will be opened for the people of America to engage in new enterprises. The United States, Canada and Chungking are to cooperate on a reciprocal and equal footing in the North Pacific and Eastern China. The American people must be prepared to grasp this golden opportunity and swing into action at once."

Thus, America's ambition to rule over East Asia has been starkly revealed.

Meanwhile, the New York correspondent of the Swedish paper, Dagens Nyheter, on July 10, reported on the object of Wallace's mission to Chungking as follows:

"Judging from information from the United States regarding Wallace's visit to Chungking, it can be said that it is the greatest political event of recent days. It has become particularly obvious that the control of the Pacific and the expansion of American interests in China are the central questions of Washington's foreign policy. Wallace's greatest task was to explain to Chiang Kai-shek that the United States is prepared to cooperate in the internal reconstruction of China. He was also ordered to effect a rapprochement between the Chungking regime and the Soviet Union.

"The interests of the United States concerning the Chungking regime are extremely strong in the economic field as well as in the military sphere. America has already dispatched to Chungking 50 engineers and others for the avowed purpose of aiding the regime in reconstruction projects. The number of those Americans is soon to be doubled. As a result, the United States would not view with composure any tendency of the regime to adopt a totalitarian policy.

"In the military field, the United States is aiding Chungking as one means of preventing the expansion of Japanese influence in the Pacific. However, even in America opposition is being voiced in some quarters against the ambition of the Washington Government to make China an American base for political and economic activities, as it would become a cause for future conflicts.

"It is, of course, expected that this ambition of Washington would naturally be opposed by Britain and other anti-Axis nations. In this connection, it is observed that the greatest opposition would come from the Soviet Union. Extreme isolationists opine that when the United States oversteps herself in the realization of its imperialistic schemes in China, a Soviet-American war would be inevitable.

"The scheme for cooperation among America, Canada, and Chungking is only a paper plan as yet but, notwithstanding, it is evident that the ambitions of the United States in the Pacific zone and China have greatly increased."

Hayes Back in U.S.

Domei

LISBON, July 13.—Carlton J. Hayes, American Ambassador to Spain, arrived in Washington last night to report to Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, according to a Washington dispatch.

31 U.S. AIR RAIDERS DOWNED IN MUNICH

Bomb Residential Districts; Hospitals, Schools and Monuments Are Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, July 13.—American bomber formations this morning again carried out indiscriminate raids on the residential quarters of Munich despite poor visibility conditions. Considerable damage was caused to residential quarters and places of culture.

The enemy formations were intercepted by a furious flak barrage as they crossed the German border. Although a number of enemy four-engined bombers were shot down exact figures are not yet available.

The Americans during their raid on Munich yesterday lost at least 31 machines including mostly four-engined bombers according to incomplete reports. Numerous other machines damaged were compelled to escape to neutral territory.

Besides many hospitals and schools, a number of irreplaceable works of culture were badly damaged in the terror attack yesterday. These included the German Museum, greatest technical museum in the world, Bavarian National Museum, Glyptothek (museum showing a collection of valuable gems) at the Royal Palace, and the Municipal Picture Gallery.

The Schwabing Hospital, Hauners Children's Hospital, Reserve Military Hospital, Home for the Deaconesses and the Corbian Church also fell victims to the American terror bombs.

27 Raiders Downed

Domei

BERLIN, July 12.—At least 27 American aircraft including 24 four-engined bombers were downed by the German air defense during the terror raid on the Munich area during noon hours yesterday, according to reports received here.

American bombers again today at noon carried out another terror raid against the city area. Operating over a dense layer of clouds, they dropped explosive and incendiary bombs blindly mostly on churches, hospitals and monuments of culture. Concentrated fire of German anti-aircraft batteries accounted for a number of the enemy planes.

During their daylight raid on Munich yesterday, American fliers indiscriminately bombed the town heavily damaging eight hospitals including the University Hospital, Gnaecological Hospital and the Neurotic Hospital. Three asylums for the old and one orphanage likewise fell victims to the American terror bombs.

Admits 26 Planes Lost

Domei

LISBON, July 12.—Strong forces of the Flying Fortresses and Liberators today attacked communications and other targets in the Munich area from which raid 26 planes have not returned, it was announced by the United States air force headquarters today, according to a London dispatch.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 13

The heavy V-1 fire on London is still continuing.

The enemy owing to his heavy losses in Caen and in the west confined himself yesterday to an intensified artillery activity. Northeast of St. Lo, he attacked our front after a drumfire lasting for hours and supported by strong battleplane formation but our parachutists and infantry formations foiled all enemy attempts at breaking through and inflicted heavy losses on the adversary.

There was bitter fighting the whole day between the Vire and Sainteny area as well as between Gorges and the coast where numerous enemy attacks were repulsed here. Local dents achieved by the enemy were ironed out in our counterthrusts or sealed off. Over the beachhead, 27 enemy planes were downed.

In the French area, 189 terrorists were wiped out.

In Italy, major fighting operations were staged yesterday at the Ligurian coast and southwest of Cita di Castello. The enemy supported by strong artillery fire and many tanks, achieved insignificant successes at only some points. Most of the enemy attacks were dispersed either by our concentrated artillery fire or by counter-attacks.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, local Soviet thrusts were repulsed. In the Kovel area, repeated Soviet attacks collapsed with heavy losses to the attacker.

In the central sector, heavy defensive fighting is still going on between the Pripjet and the Dvina, while west of Czara all Soviet attempts at breaking through were foiled.

Our divisions in the area south of Vilna in embittered fighting detached themselves further toward the west. At Olita, our troops in strong counter-attacks inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Our garrison of Vilna yesterday was still resisting against all enemy attacks in the western part of the town. In the area southwest and southeast of Dvinsk, our troops are engaged in hard fighting with strong enemy formations. East of Opotska, repeated major Soviet attacks were repulsed and local dents were sealed off. The Luftwaffe supported the defensive fighting of the army and inflicted heavy losses on the Soviets especially at Dvinsk and Vilna.

Strong formations of U.S. bombers yesterday, making use of the weather conditions, made another terror attack on Munich and our flak-artillery downed 31 enemy four-engined bombers.

The R.A.F. bombed the Rhenish-Westphalian area last night.

Our Planes Smash 89 U.S. Warplanes In Raid on Kweilin

(Continued From Page 1)

ablaze.

Under the circumstances, the China-based U.S. air force, having sustained tremendous losses at their advance bases, hurriedly concentrated its strength at Kweilin recently. Quickly detecting this, the crack Japanese Air Units stormed Kweilin early Thursday morning and destroyed the entire enemy air strength parked there as well as causing terrific explosions to the ground facilities as was clearly revealed by Imperial Headquarters.

SOVIET ONSLAUGHT AT KARELIAN FAILS

Finns Prevent Red Army From Attacking Viipuri-Helsinki Highway From Sea

Domei

BERLIN, July 13.—Soviet onslaught against the Finnish troops on the Karelian Isthmus between the coast and Vuoksen has slackened considerably as attempts undertaken by the Soviet forces to attack the Viipuri-Helsinki Highway from the sea have failed, according to the Finnish war communique issued today.

Soviet landing attempts on Harjunjemi Peninsula were foiled by German and Finnish troops although the attackers supported their offensive by battleplanes and heavy artillery from the islands.

For the first time, German grenadiers—two Pommeranian companies—were mentioned in connection with the fighting there by the Finnish communique.

On the Karelian front, fierce fighting developed only at the Soviet bridgehead near Suosalmi where the Soviet attempt to expand their hold was frustrated.

On all the remaining fronts, Soviet advance was stopped and all local attacks were repulsed.

Soviet Hopes Fade

Domei

BERLIN, July 12.—Soviet hopes for a quick defeat of Finland have faded as they have not yet been able to get beyond the line formed by the lakes north of Viipuri. As the Soviets are unable to crumble this line, they are trying to pass it by reaching the coastal road to Helsinki from the sea.

The Red Army in great strength and with the support of numerous battleplanes, heavy artillery and many trench-mortars attempted to reach the mainland from the island, but was nipped in the bud when their first attack on Harjuniemi Peninsula was frustrated with severe casualties.

With landing vessels carrying about 250 troops under cover of a camouflage, the Soviets succeeded in achieving initial success by overrunning the Finnish coastal guards at Harrpencaali, but German anti-tank guns prevented the Soviets from bringing up reinforcements.

Several landing craft fully laden with ammunition were sunk and several more vessels laden with troops were sunk during the course of additional Soviet landing operations against Hanustiensaar Island. Remnants of the Soviet landing crafts were forced to flee.

During the same night, Soviet forces which had established themselves on Haarpenensaari Island were annihilated in daring counter-thrusts made by two Pommeranian-Mecklenburg grenadier companies fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Finnish troops.

MEXICAN REVOLT FAILS

Rebel Leader Given Death Sentence But President Intervenes

Domei

LISBON, July 13.—An attempted uprising in Mexico was prevented when Captain Benito Castaneda Chavarria, who tried to incite parts of the 2nd artillery regiment to rebel was unsuccessful, it was announced by the Mexican Defense Ministry today, according to a Mexico City dispatch.

Chavarria who was turned over to the regimental commander was courtmartialed and sentenced to death. The President, however, revoked the death sentence pending further investigation into the matter.

Jugoslav Crisis Seen

Domei

LISBON, July 13.—While Marshal Tito had been granted full authority over the army of the exile Government of Jugoslavia, an Istanbul report today said that General Draja Mihailovitch will refuse to recognize Marshal Tito and will form an independent Jugoslav Government. It is believed that a civil war in Jugoslavia is imminent.

GREATER PRESSURE ON SPAIN IS URGED

Congressman Also Denounces U.S. Policy Toward Argentina —Demands Sanctions

Domei

LISBON, July 13.—Denouncing the American Government's policy toward Spain and Argentina, Democratic Congressman Emanuel Celler, in a nationwide broadcast last night, urged increased pressure on the two countries, according to a New York dispatch.

Celler stated as follows in his broadcast:

"It would be impossible to keep Fascism shut in one country. Despite the fact that El Caudillo Francisco Franco of Spain is obviously pro-German and Italian, both the United States and Britain have taken a conciliatory attitude toward Spain since the civil war in that country. As a matter of fact, the American Government gave Spain a loan of cotton worth $13,000,000, sold her two ships and also supplied her with foodstuffs and medicine amounting to $500,000 for the relief of Spanish refugees. Apparently forgetting such American benevolence, Spain sent a message of congratulations to the Government established in the Philippines or gave assistance to Germany. On top of this, even stones were thrown at the American Embassy in Madrid by mobs.

"The Franco regime is no longer a militaristic menace to the anti-Axis camp, and America and Britain have sufficient power to oppress that Government. Such being the case, the United States should immediately sever diplomatic relations with Spain, and lead the Franco regime to collapse by economic blockade. On the other hand, against Argentina which is another Fascist nation, the Washington Government should also effect an economic blockade so as to down the Farrell Government. It is indeed impossible for America to allow Fascism or Nazism to exist in her back garden and to attempt to crush them on the other hand."

U.S. Tanker Torpedoed

Domei

LISBON, July 13.—An American tanker was torpedoed and sunk by an unidentified submarine on July 10 from which 15 survivors were picked up and 56 others are still missing, according to a Bogota dispatch.

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HASEGAWA'S DEATH IN ACTION MOURNED

Late Vice-Admiral Was Foster-Father of Navy Eagles—Was Man of Great Courage

By S. KIMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

The death in action of Vice-Admiral Kiichi Hasegawa, foster-father of many young eagles of the Navy, is deeply mourned by all those who had known him as a man of far-sighted sagacity coupled with dauntless courage.

When it was announced by the Yokosuka Naval Station Friday that the Admiral was killed in action after rendering distinguished services to his country on the first-line of the southern front, people keenly felt the loss of one of the precious treasures of the Naval Air Force.

He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1914 and thereafter specialized in aeronautics. In 1933 he was dispatched to Italy, France, Germany, Britain and the United States to study the aeronautical facilities of those countries. Upon his return he was assigned to research work in aeronautical armament. Successively he was appointed a staff officer aboard the aircraft-carrier Akagi, of the Sasebo Naval Station and commander of an aircraft-carrier. In the China Affair he was active as commander of a naval air unit and upon his return home he was appointed commander of the Tsuchiura Air Corps to undertake the training of the "eaglets." In 1942 he was promoted rear-admiral and participated in the War of Greater East Asia in command of a fighting air unit. He took part in the historic attack on Pearl Harbor and other brilliant exploits at the head of officers and men trained under his inspiring care. He received no less than three citations for outstanding services.

Loyal and Fearless

Loyal to the bone and thoroughly fearless, he was at the same time a diligent research worker. While still a lieutenant he received an Imperial Scholarship to see him through his studies in aeronautical engineering.

I arrived at an air base in the Central Pacific where the late Admiral was in command of the air force there in about the middle of February. At the head of wild eagles of the Navy he was engaged in a frontal conflict with the American air force. His heroic figure as he was directing operations against the Americans when they air-raided Truk on February 17 is still fresh in my mind's eye. Since then he went forward to a front base. His room there was a crude two-mat hut. "Attack is not the only strategy. We must also consolidate our defenses," he used to say. In the light of subsequent events, I can not but admiringly recall his far-sightedness.

He lived an airman to the last. He used to say: "I have nothing in mind except aircraft." He was a most thoughtful commander to his subordinates. He spared no pains to provide recreation facilities for his men. "It pains me to think of it but with the war so grim in the Central Pacific I can't do much for the boys," he looked wistful when he said this.

It was toward the end of March that the Admiral was killed in action. A precious treasure of the Naval Air Force, he has finally come to rest as a guardian god of our country.

"If I should survive to the last, I wish to spend the rest of my life praying for the souls of all those subordinates of mine I sent to their deaths by assigning them to such impossible tasks," he used to say.

NIPPON DIPLOMATS MEET

Discuss Important Issues Confronting North China

Domei

PEKING, July 13.—A conference of Japanese diplomats in North China was held at the Japanese Embassy here this morning when the development and increase of wartime production, the purchase of foodstuffs and other vital issues now confronting North China, were discussed.

Present were also Lieutenant-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Japanese Minister to Peking, Consuls-General in Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Shihmen, Taiyuan, Hsuchow and Kaifeng, and the Consuls in Changtien and other cities.

Vargas Leaves for Ise

Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas of the Republic of the Philippines will leave Tokyo today to visit the Grand Shrines at Ise, where he is scheduled to pay homage on Sunday. The Ambassador will also visit Nagoya, Nara, and Kyoto. He was accompanied by his two sons Roberto and Eduardo, Leon Ma Guerrero, Second Secretary of the Embassy, and Katsuma Nakayama.

Youth Answers the Clarion Call

By IPPEI FUKUDA
Special to the Nippon Times

Propaganda, like flying bombs which are depriving Londoners not only of sleep but also of their composure of mind in their waking hours, is generally admitted to be irresistible. But when it runs wild of the target, as it often does, it appears either ridiculous or entertaining. The piece I single out here among many others emanating from Anglo-American sources, happens to be of quite recent origin and of such a serious nature that surely it will not do to laugh it off.

As everybody knows by now, statements, addresses or radio talks by eminent leaders of the country of late came to strike an invariable keynote which is in the main purported to remind us of "the increasing ruthlessness of the present fight and of a crisis we have got to face with determination." Seeing in it a windfall to start a new offensive in their field of action, enemy propagandists fell on it with admirable zest and breath-taking rush. Unhesitatingly did they cut loose this passage from the context in which it appeared, marshalling it forth as an indication of the plight Japan admits to be in.

Now, the present article is not intended to inculcate in the minds of the authors of this twaddle the ABC of our language. Nor do I wish to laugh them to scorn for their obvious ignorance of our way of thinking for two reasons. For one thing, it is apparent that they are ladling out misrepresentations deliberately to poison the Japanese and their allies with defeatism. And then, as an antidote for the virus, mention should be made, possibly with profit to both the enemy and ourselves, of the youth of Japan who are now taking an active share in the prosecution of the war. The impressive sight of hundreds of college students in the common worker's garb, some of them unshaven for days perhaps, but all of them geared up to the highest pitch of patriotism, waiting for their early trains to munitions plants, of more and more middle school boys and girls volunteering to work in factories or on the farm, seems to me as one of the most spectacular facets in the Japanese phase of the current global war.

Except for a brief period of stormy days before and after the Meiji Reformation of 1868, we have been unfamiliar with young men and women in their early twenties, looking so cocksure of themselves, so resolutely defiant as the student-body of today. Men who pulled down the already tottering structure of the Shogunate regime and built up modern Japan were also extremely young when they joined the movement. Many fell on their road to consummation of their ideas. But intervening difficulties did not in the least dampen the spirit of their fellow-fighters for restoration of the Imperial rule which they thought should no longer be ham-strung by Shogunate pretences. Nor did their darkest moments inveigle them into succumbing to defeatism.

It seems to me that in blazing a new path in politics, international or national, old age or even mature age is more of a handicap than an asset. For all the obvious advantages people with more experience are known to have over fresh recruits, the unyielding, selfless devotion of youth to what they firmly hold to be a just cause would be more dynamic than seasoned reasoning. Collectively it often spurs a nation to super-human effort. Compared with the campaigners for the restoration of the Imperial rule, our young men are undoubtedly better acquainted with modern technology—at least, enough to buttress their views on political and social problem.

I saw faded portraits of some of the Reformation veterans including Monta Inouye, later Marquis Inouye, Takamori Saigo, Kaishu Katsu, a marvelously adroit diplomat of the Shogunate camp who reduced the cost in blood and havoc of the change-over to a minimum. There they look frightfully series for their age. With their compressed lips, keen eyes and rugged shoulders suggestive of their readiness to fight back against overwhelming odds, those men clad in what may be called Samurai's Sunday best, bear in a way a striking resemblance to the college students in the outfit of factory workers. The only difference—a noteworthy one at that—lies in the fact that while the former came from the privileged class of Samurai, the latter are now bent on shaking off from their mind the last clod of class-consciousness, believing that their obligations to their fatherland and the countries of Greater East Asia can be neither more nor less than those of their comrades who are credited for increased and increasing war production.

Strange as it may sound, most of the Reformation leaders started in life as unenviable members of the Samurai clan ranging from powerful daimyo to the from-hand-o-mouth seedy genteel—the layer they hailed from. By and large, the intrepid neophytes to mass production are more lucky both financially and in point of distinction in having parents more or less well put in society. And yet that does not seem to make them hang on to the beeswing of privileges. There is no denying the fact that what Japan will look like in a decade or two will be largely determined by what they mean to achieve for her. Twenty million young men and women, boys and girls were mobilized from universities, colleges and middle-grade schools last summer to take part in Japan's war effort. Hundreds of them are out on the front of the three dimensional war with the rest husbanding industry or farms at home. An unmistakable line of thought pieces them together and there is every certainty that Japan under their leadership will become a nation far more formidable as an enemy and more valuable as a friend than she has ever been.

The recent enemy propaganda giving a false interpretation to the clarion call for more sacrifice can be dealt with in a few words. Repetition of "the increasing ruthlessness of the present fight and of a crisis we have got to face with determination" carries with it no inkling of defeatism. To any foreigner whose hold of our language has outgrown the initial stage of saying "How much," "Good morning" and the like with a tortured accent, the statement could mean nothing but an exhortation to put more strength to the elbows. And that is all there is to it.

3 CHIANG GENERALS FACE IMPEACHMENT

Held Responsible for Defeat in Honan Campaign—Indirect Blow at Traitor Seen

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CENTRAL CHINA BASE, July 12.—Three Chungking generals who are close associates of General Chiang Kai-shek have been impeached as responsible for the defeat of the Chungking army in the Honan campaign and this is regarded as a sign that the long pent-up resentment against Chiang's dictatorial methods is breaking over his head.

The historic success of the Japanese Honan campaign was primarily due to the masterly strategy and command of the Japanese Expeditionary Army but on the other hand it was partly due to the dissension within the First War Zone of the enemy. Thus the commanding officers of the war zone had been subjected to severe criticism not only from the central authorities at Chungking but from the anti-Axis camp as a whole. The issue has recently come to the surface and Chiang Kai-shek's judgment on the case is awaited with deep interest.

According to information received from a reliable source, General Chiang Ting-wen, commander of the First War Zone, General Tang En-po, deputy commander, and General Hu Tsung-nan, deputy commander of the Eighth War Zone adjacent to the first, have been impeached by the more inexorable members of the Military Council as responsible for the defeat in the Honan campaign.

First, a strict warning was issued to these generals and General Chen Cheng appointed commander-in-chief of the war zones. Then, General Chiang Ting-wen was summoned to Chungking. Subsequently, the Military Council was moved by the opinion of the inexorability of its members to resolve upon vigorous disciplinary measures including the court-martialling of Chiang Ting-wen and the instant dismissal of Tang En-po and Hu Tsung-nan. Chiang Kai-shek is procrastinating final decision on the ground of the delicacy of the Hunan campaign. It happens that the three are close associates of Chiang Kai-shek and Chiang Ting-wen is a relative of his. It remains to be seen what penalties will be meted out to the three men but Chiang Kai-shek is placed in an embarrassing position because of their relations with him. It is believed that opponents of Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorial methods have taken this means of striking indirectly at him.

Obituary

Matao Takemori, 38, a councillor of the Asahi Shimbun, and head of the Davao branch in the Philippines, died at his post on June 20. Funeral services will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall at 1 p.m. on July 18.

Born in Okayama Prefecture, Mr. Takemori graduated from Meiji University in 1929 and in May of the same year, was dispatched to Davao as head of the branch of the Asahi Shimbun.

During his career, he accompanied the Japanese Naval Units to Canton and Hainan Island and at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, accompanied the Japanese Forces to the Malai area and saw action from the time of the landing on Singora up to the fall of Singapore.

Surviving are his widow, one daughter and two sons.

FOOD FRONT SOLID, REVEALS OKAZAKI

Rice Production Goal of 70,000,000 Koku Will Be Reached, He Says

Reports so far of the rice planting indicate that the goal of 70,000,000 koku of rice for this year will probably be reached, revealed Katsuo Okazaki, Acting Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Friday. "Together with the very great increase in the wheat crop this year, the staple food of the nation will be solidly secured," he stated.

In this connection, Mr. Okazaki drew attention to reports that Leopold Amery, British Secretary of State for India, had announced in the Commons that a committee would be formed to investigate the famine situation in India. Amery, when asked by a representative whether the chairman would be an Indian, did not answer. A July 10 Bombay report said that a new wave of famine was approaching India and that the country was facing grim food prospects during the coming months. The constant lack of foodstuffs was enhanced further by the increased demands made by the military and the bad prospects for the wheat crop. A protest declaration which was signed by 27 leading Indian personages held the London Government responsible if again a famine of last year's proportions should develop.

During the same press conference, Mr. Okazaki, when asked by a correspondent if he cared to comment on the celebration on Friday by Thai students in Japan of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Thai Students' Association, remarked that he was pleased to note that many students from Thailand were happy in coming to Japan and that "it is most gratifying to note that they are getting on very well with the Japanese students." He said that he placed great hopes on the healthy growth of the young people in science, culture and health "because the young people are the real backbone of any country and especially such a country as Thailand which is growing stronger and more united day by day." Mr. Okazaki pointed out that healthy young people were the most wanted and that the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the Foreign Office were giving every assistance to those young people.

Cabinet Meeting Held

The regular Cabinet meeting was held on Friday morning attended by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and all the Ministers, except Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister. At the meeting, various important issues were discussed.

Joining Naval Flying Corps

All of the 126 fifth grade boys of the Aichi Commercial School in Nagoya, inspired by their military instructor, Lieutenant Kawamura's interpretation of the current war situation on July 10 have made up their minds to volunteer as naval flying cadets.

Veterinarians Graduate

About 100 picked students from the nation's veterinary schools who have completed special courses at the training camp at Uchihara, Ibaraki Prefecture, will soon be dispatched to Manchoukuo by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. The students will supervise the care and examination as well as development of domestic animals belonging to farmers and colonies in Manchoukuo.

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East Asia Round-Up

Pupils Turn Farmers

Domei

SINGARADJA, July 13.—Manuel labor has been included in the regular curriculum of elementary schools from April throughout the Little Sunda Islands with the school children engaged in farming, cultivating wastlands and improving irrigation and drainage.

Paying Condolence Money

Domei

MANILA, July 13.—President Jose P. Laurel issued an executive order yesterday allowing the payment of condolence money to members of the Philippine Constabulary and Bureau of Investigation agents who were killed in action, or who died of injury sustained, or of illness contracted in their line of duty.

Nippon-Go Students Graduate

Domei

MANILA, July 13.—Reflecting the enthusiasm of Filipinos to learn Nippon-go as the universal language of Greater East Asia, 204 students graduated on July 10 in the fifth commencement exercises of the Nippon-go Institute of the Liaison and Public Assistance Service.

Eurasian Youths Active

Domei

MALANG, July 12.—One hundred and fifty Eurasian youths belonging to the newly-formed Eurasian Labor Service Corps comprising 250 members are doing pioneer work in home defense and production increase.

Destitutes Home Opens

Domei

SHONAN, July 12.—The official opening ceremony of the Shonan Indian Destitutes Home was held here yesterday and it will be run by M. V. Pillai, president of the Indian Welfare Association.

Special Allowance Given

Domei

MANILA, July 13.—With a view to guarantee the livelihood of Government officials, President Jose P. Laurel issued an ordinance stipulating that those who have children younger than 18 yeras old will be given a special monthly allowance of 20 pesos per person.

FIERCE AIR BATTLE AT HENGYANG TOLD

Hayabusa Pilot Self-Blasts Plane and Makes Miraculous Return to Base

Domei

CHINA FRONT, July 13.—A story of the miraculous return to his base of a pilot of a "Hayabusa" fighter plane following an aerial combat with enemy planes over Hengyang on June 29 was told by Sub-Lieutenant Yamanaka who saw the battle. The pilot is Corporal Kinji Ota. The following is the account given by Sub-Lieutenant Yamanaka:

A fierce aerial combat between more than 30 enemy aircraft and about 10 of our planes started over Hengyang after our troops had reduced the enemy's positions on "B" height. During the aerial encounter, I saw a plane swoop down from a high altitude and crash into another plane. Instantly, both machines burst into flames and nosed toward the ground. From one burning plane I saw what seemed like a dark speck being tossed out and then a parachute fluttered open.

In the gathering dusk of the continental sky, this parachute appeared to be like a white flower. Watching it slowly float toward the ground, I saw several fighters swarming around the parachute. With my binoculars I saw that the attacking planes were enemy fighters and the pilot coming down on the parachute was one of our airmen.

Spurring my horse, I headed toward the scene where the parachute seemed to have landed. Approximately seven kilometers south from Hengyang I came across our pilot who had already been rescued by Chinese villagers and was being carried on a stretcher back to our lines. Following the party to the unit headquarters, I found that the pilot was Corporal Ota of a "Hayabusa" unit. It was almost unbelievable that Ota merely received slight cuts on the face and upper and lower parts of his legs.

According to Corporal Ota, as he had to replace the gasoline cock on his plane, he lagged slightly behind his formation. Suddenly five enemy P-51's swooped down from a high altitude. The enemy fighters attacked from the right and the left, but Ota cleverly dodged the enemy planes three times. Then when the enemy attacked for the fourth time, one enemy bullet found its mark on the engine of Ota's plane.

At this instance, Ota decided to crash-dive to the ground, but on second thought he decided to crash his plane into the enemy's. Ota directed his plane straight for the enemy fighter which appeared to be that of the flight commander. Then everything went dark.

When Ota regained consciousness, he found himself floating down toward the earth. Apparently, the impact of the crash had thrown Ota clear from his plane, and then the parachute on his back had miraculously opened of its own accord.

Upon landing Ota wondered where he was and knew that if he had landed on enemy territory, he would never be saved. He saw several Chinese inhabitants running toward him calling out: "Comrade!" Upon approaching Ota, the Chinese inhabitants explained that the Japanese lines were nearby and that they would take him there. They even changed Ota's clothes and dragged out an improvised stretcher and carried Ota safely back to the Japanese base.

Copper Vein Discovered

Students of the Science Department of Tohoku Imperial University have discovered a valuable copper vein in an abandoned mine, according to a report they submitted to the Tohoku mining authorities. The students completed their investigation at the Minami-Aizu area in Fukushima Prefecture and returned to their school on July 10.

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JAVA REGIONAL COUNCILS PROMOTE ADMINISTRATION

Good Results Gained by Organs Set Up in West, East, Central Areas of Isle

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 13.—Regional councils established throughout east, central and west Java by the Java Military Administration are showing good results in promoting smooth administration.

Regional Councils were established mainly for the purpose of maintaining close contact and liaison with provincial governors. A characteristic of the Regional Councils is that the governor of the province, who sponsors the liaison conference, only takes charge of matters opening the meeting, having no instructive power over other participating provincial governors.

Moreover, counselors of Regional Councils have no other special administrative duties aside from assisting provincial governors or acting on their behalf. Regional Councils have enabled provincial governors to conduct their administration in conformity with other areas throughout Java. Although the Regional Councils are primarily designed to bring together governors, divisional heads or others of the provincial government they also have the purpose of facilitating the conduct of local administration.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1944

American Economy

While Britain's economic structure, which is commercial in character, is growing weaker with the progress of the war, the economic structure of the United States, which is industrial and financial in character and which is backed by vast resources and productive power, is being steadily strengthened. The United States has even taken upon itself the role of being the "arsenal of democracy" and the result is that all the anti-Axis nations, including Britain, have been made to feel the pressure of United States economic domination.

American economy has always been characterized by two factors, namely, self-sufficiency and economic potentiality. The extent of America's self-sufficiency may be seen in the fact that an amount equal to one per cent of American production is an amount of vital importance to an importing country. The extent of the economic potentiality possessed by the United States may be seen in the fact that the transition from an agricultural era to an industrial one took place almost overnight in that country. Having such a decidedly superior economic power, the United States should bear the heavy responsibility of carrying out its foreign policy in the interests of world economic progress and for the enhancement of the world's peace and welfare.

As a matter of actuality, however, the United States has never shown any sense of responsibility in this respect. This may be seen in the tariff policy, trade restrictions, exchange control, financial policy and other economic measures carried out by that country. And it may be said that these economic policies of the United States, forming as they do the core of American foreign policy, gave rise to the present global war.

The outbreak of the present world war dispelled the American economic depression, and to dispel the depression was indeed one of the reasons which caused the United States to provoke this war. American industry recovered its prosperity by the opening of hostilities and underwent an even higher industrialization while the American economic structure saw a great transformation. Aside from its vast productive power, the total amount of loans made by the United States through the Lend-Lease arrangements alone up to the end of 1943 amounted to twenty billion dollars while the total amount of investments made abroad by Americans up to April, last year, was estimated at thirteen billion three hundred million dollars. In 1938, the United States held fourteen billion five hundred million dollars of the twenty-five billion eight hundred million dollars of gold in the world. In 1940, the United States held the vast sum of twenty-two billion dollars of gold.

Commenting on American industry in such a condition, the Soviet journal, War and the Working Class, has declared that the United States will have nineteen million unemployed by 1946. If the economic conditions in the United States are left unremedied, there will be a rapid and vast over-production after the war and a resultant vast army of unemployed. This will come about because there will be a negligible overseas demand for the American goods which are now being absorbed by the war. In such a case, the industrial population presumably will be shifted to other fields, such as agriculture and services. But through such a decrease in American productive power, the total amount of national revenue will dwindle greatly and America's economic distress will be greater than it was during the pre-New Deal days.

The only effective way to prevent such a development after the war would be to maintain a certain degree of domestic demand and to monopolize the overseas markets. This is the reason for the desire shown by the United States to take over world police power as well as to dominate world economy after the close of the present war.

The present foreign policy of the United States, which has such an economic background and which is faced with such a future necessity, reveals an imperialistic zeal even more sharply defined than the imperialistic designs of the United States during her period of national expansion during the administrations of President William McKinley and President Theodore Roosevelt toward the close of the 19th century at which time America's westward movement had just ended. Thus the various economic factors which are facing a breakdown will be ignored and the imperialistic aspirations of the United States further heightened. The superior economic position of the United States is bound to induce American inroads into the economic spheres of the other anti-Axis nations. This is already seen in the aggressiveness with which the United States is pushing the International Monetary Conference. The United States has rejected the Keynes plan and is advocating a theoretically valueless plan, which however would be to the advantage of the United States.

The United States has also been showing to an increasing degree an inordinate ambition to monopolize the world markets. It may be said with a measure of certainty that one of the principal aims of the trip of Vice-President Henry Wallace to Chungking was to secure East Asiatic markets for American commodities after the war. Thus backed by economic power, the United States foreign policy is growing increasingly more imperialistic in character.

A Year Ago Today
July 15, 1943

Imperial Army Wild Eagles operating in the Solomons and New Guinea areas again scored brilliant successes by downing 22 enemy planes, sinking and damaging six transports aggregating 30,000 tons, and damaging numerous enemy installations during the first ten days of the current month, it was announced today.

* * *

Colonel Forsythe of the United States air force stationed in China, in an interview with the press, admitted the inferiority of the American Air Force on the China front. Forsythe pointed out that planes are constantly subjected to dangers from uncertain meteorological conditions. Moreover, he said that lack of aviators has forced the men stationed at the front to excessive exertions and that they were continuing their duty under great strain.

* * *

The conflict between Henry Wallace, Chairman of the American Economic War Commission, and Jesse Jones, President of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which has disturbed America's homefront since the early part of the month, was settled when President Roosevelt abolished the two organizations and established the Board of Economic Warfare by merging the two organs, and appointing Leon Crawley, present Director-General of the Board for Supervising Enemy Properties, to head the new office.

* * *

The severe casualties sustained by the British-Indian forces since the commencement of the current war with the Japanese Forces up to August 31 of last year were announced by Secretary of State for India, Leopold S. Amery, in the House of Commons, as follows: Killed 3,286; wounded 9,168; missing 86,289; and captive 3,236.

* * *

The unceasing turmoil in the American Government was further aggravated with the resignation of Lowe Mackson, Vice-Chairman of the United States Price Survey Board and concurrently Chief of the Information Section of the Survey Board. Mackson, who resigned from his post because the Survey Board opposed the policies of the Information Section, upon tendering the resignation flayed the disorder and corruption within the Board.

* * *

The total United States army and navy strength including members of the Women's Auxiliary Corps now reaches 9,300,000, according to a report by a high official of the Recruiting Office.

COLLABORATION

Revival of Wangtao Spirit Is The First Essential

By EIZO NATSUYAMA, LL.D.
(From the Sozo)

As the first requisite for preparing the ground on which to establish Sino-Japanese collaboration, the initiation of a movement for the vindication of the traditional principles of the national constitution of China is most essential. In this conjunction, I maintain that there is an imperative need for reconsidering the way in which the problem has hitherto been approached. There has been much talk in the past of the need for cooperation between Japan and China, but this need is not unfortunately felt so widely or so keenly among the Chinese people generally as we, the Japanese, have always desired. The reason is to be found in the fact that a part of the Chinese people remain so wedded to individualism and liberalism, or to the course of reliance on things Western and to the Westernized attitude of living and customs that they are little disposed to take up the question of collaboration. The Chinese people will come to have the right frame of mind for collaboration with Japan, when the spirit of "wangtao" (the Asiatic spirit) which has existed in China from ancient times is resuscitated. This means, in effect, the vindication of the "Way," as it is called in China. To be more concrete, it means the revival of the "propriety" as stressed in the Li Chi (Book of Rites). If this course is firmly pursued, I feel confident that the ground on which to erect the structure of Sino-Japanese collaboration will be ready and the Asiatic principle revivified in the Chinese people.

After all is said and done, the fact is undeniable that the Three People's Principles hold sway over the Chinese mind at present, and it would, therefore, be futile to hope to see the principle of "wangtao" awakened in the Chinese mind without relation with these Principles.

Both in China and in Japan, Confucianism is highly regarded. In the Shih Ching and the Chun Ching, books containing Confucian teachings, we see clearly expressed the idea of universality. This idea will surely furnish the Three People's Principles with a philosophical basis.

Officials Take Lead

Next, the question is who should form the head and front of the movement for the vindication of the traditional constitution of China. In China, officialdom is in the position to lead the general public, therefore Government officials must be so trained as to play the leading part. If efforts to bring about the realization of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia are to be fruitful, they must essentially be based on this movement. To be candid, it will be of little effect to make decisions at conferences held in Japan. There must be self-awakening on the part of the Chinese people, to begin with.

As regards thought movements in China, the New Life movement was launched by Chiang Kai-shek some time ago, and there is the New National movement of the Nanking Government at present. However, neither of these has been inspired by ideas of a high plane such as I have described. The movement for the vindication of the national constitution of China should be woven into that of New Nationalism and this new campaign should be developed as the standard cultural movement in China.

Due to the high prices prevailing at present, there is an instability of living in China. Nor is production carried on up to the mark there. Earnest efforts must, therefore, be made to lower the prices, to stabilize the livelihood of the people and to promote production. The essential way for China to cooperate effectually in the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia is to increase production. For the purpose of suppling her own needs also, the increase of production is imperatively required, as China is not in a position to obtain materials from other countries under existing circumstances.

So far as cultural cooperation with China are concerned, there are many things to be done. Among the problems claiming attention in this connection are the utilization of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association, the invitation of Chinese students to Japan to study Japonology or the science of Japan. Of all enterprises, the most useful for accelerating Sino-Japanese collaboration is the work of disseminating the Japanese language among the Chinese. Teachers of the Japanese language are welcomed in China. There are many of them in North and Central China, and it is desirable that as many such teachers as possible should be sent into rural districts as well. These teachers, if imbued with the Japanese spirit, well acquainted with Chinese idtas and possessed of a good knowledge of conditions in Japan and of the world, will soon find themselves to be virtual leaders both at the schools and in " neighboring districts.

It must be kept constantly in mind that whatever Japanese residents in China do or say will affect the cause of Sino-Japanese collaboration. Self-culture is, therefore, very important in these residents. They must, above all, be imbued with the Japanese spirit. Loyalty, integrity and tolerance are three virtues which they can usefully cultivate. To be loyal is to act with faithfulness in all things, abstaining strictly from any sordid action of exploiting or deceiving others. Integrity means the conscientious execution of what was once avowed. And tolerance means forgiving the faults of others and refraining from actions of undue interference.

No matter how long they may live away from home the Japanese residents in China must retain the Japanese spirit undiminished. Should they show themselves wanting in this important respect, their general conduct would prove deleterious to Sino-Japanese collaboration.

The Hiroshima I.H.Q.

Move Graciously Ordered by Throne to Expedite Command of Military Affairs During War With China

By IKUJIRO WATANABE

Part I

On September 8, 1894, when the Battle of Heijo in the Sino-Japanese War was imminent, the Emperor Meiji graciously ordered that the Imperial Headquarters be transferred to Hiroshima in order to expedite command and facilitate military affairs. The Imperial cortege left the capital on September 13 and reached the destination on the 15th. The Imperial Headquarters was established in the headquarters building of the Fifth Army Division in the compound of Hiroshima Castle. There the Emperor Meiji took command for about eight months until April 27 of the following year. That was the most memorable period during the campaign.

At no time since the Restoration had the Japanese people felt the Imperial Benevolence and Virtue so close to themselves. At no time since the Restoration had they manifested the national spirit so fully and sacrificed themselves so readily for the cause of the country. Under the Emperor Meiji, the people, united as one man, devoted all their resources, energies and capacities to the prosecution of the hostilities. The Imperial Headquarters in Hiroshima, thus, mirrored the true form of our Empire and its age-old tradition. Herein lay the cause for our victory as well as a potent factor in the rise of modern Japan. Herein lay an impetus to the Japanese people to shoulder the mission of building up Greater East Asia. In every sense, therefore, the Imperial Headquarters in Hiroshima was the source of virility and vitality to Japan as a young, rising nation.

In June, 1894, Field-Marshal Aritomo Yamagata, judging that a war with China was inevitable, submitted a recommendation to the Government as to the course to be followed in the event of hostilities occurring. He recommended, among other things, that the Imperial Headquarters be moved to Shimonoseki and, if need be, further to Fusan, Chosen. However, Hiroshima happened to be the most convenient center of land and sea communication, and, at the suggestion of Lieutenant-General Soroku Kawakami, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, that city was chosen as the site of the Imperial Headquarters.

Modest Building

The main hall of the Imperial Headquarters was housed in the headquarters building of the Fifth Division—a modest, two-storied Western-style wooden structure built 17 years before. The Imperial chamber was in an upstairs room on the east. On the opposite side, to the northeast, there were the military conference room, the ante-room, the dress-room, the stewards' quarters, the bath-room, etc.

The Emperor Meiji's daily life at the Imperial Headquarters was an exact replica of life at the front.

The Imperial chamber was bare of ornaments. As for the furniture, only a few pieces, like table and chair, had been brought from the Palace, the rest having been bought in Hiroshima City.

The Emperor Meiji rose at five sharp every morning. At six, He was already in uniform. Wearing spurred boots, He was every inch in the attire of an officer on the battlefield. At nine, His Imperial Majesty, accompanied by Chief Aide-de-Camp Nakazawa, would enter the military conference room, where He would hear reports and preside over deliberations.

The military conference over, His Imperial Majesty would return to the Imperial chamber, where, without a moment of relaxation, He would carry out a busy daily schedule, hearing reports, asking questions on administrative and military affairs, granting audience to officers off for or back from the front, and so on. He would not retire to bed earlier than midnight. Often He would sit up into the small hours waiting for reports. When reports came from the front, it was not unusual for His Imperial Majesty to get up at any hour of the night, no matter how late, call in those close to Him and go over the reports with a map.

He always wore one uniform, summer and winter. When the lining ripped, He would have it mended, but would not have a new uniform made. One day, those in waiting suggested that His Imperial Majesty might at least allow Himself the comfort of a sofa in moments of leisure. His Imperial Majesty declined, saying, "Have they sofas at the front?" As the cold grew severe, they suggested that a stove might be put in. Again the Sovereign declined, saying, "It is much colder in Chosen and Manchuria. Have they stoves there?" and continued to put up with a small brazier. The Imperial chamber being so small as to give much inconvenience to His Imperial Majesty, Imperial Household Minister Hijikata asked if He would approve an extension. His Imperial Majesty's reply was, "This war may last long, and there is no telling how much the expenditures will amount to. Besides, Our inconvenience is nothing compared with the privations Our soldiers are going through." Smoke from the kitchen wafted freely into the military conference room. Knowing that the Sovereign, if asked, would not approve it, the Imperial Household Minister used his discretion and had a high wooden wall built to prevent the smoke. Catching sight of the wall while in conference the next day, His Imperial Majesty said that it was unnecessary and ordered its removal, to the embarrassment of the Imperial Household Minister.

Led Strenuous Life

Thus it was that His Imperial Majesty subjected Himself to a life even more strenuous than that of the soldier at the front. Nor was this all. Saying that the war situation was subject to unforeseen changes and that He should be prepared for them at any time, the Sovereign seldom, if ever, left the Imperial chamber, not even going out into the garden except on rare occasions. No Imperial visits took place, except one each to the Kure Naval Station, the opening ceremony of a Diet session and a war trophy exhibition held on the former site of the Diet building.

Such strenuous exertion, it was feared, might tell on His Imperial Majesty's health, so those around the Throne suggested that He might occasionally visit the detached mansion of Marquis Asano at Izumi for a change. The mansion, which was designated as emergency quarters for His Imperial Majesty, was noted for its beautiful scenery. But the Sovereign would not easily listen, saying, "The picturesque scenery of the mansion could hold no attraction for Us when We think of the hardships Our soldiers are going through in far-off Chosen and Manchuria." Eventually, His Imperial Majesty was prevailed upon, and on November 6, He was pleased to take a half-day outing to the mansion. Ever solicitous about the Sovereign's health, the attendants wished He would go out at least as far as the balcony for diversion, but they knew He was disinclined. They hit upon an inducement. They had the military band play His Imperial Majesty's most favorite military song in the garden. The Sovereign was so delighted with the music that He walked out to the balcony. After that, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to visit the mansion as an after-supper recreation and walk out as far as the balcony.

(To Be Concluded)

THE PHOENIX BIRD TOWER

By LI PO
(Translated by S. Obata)

Here once on the Phoenix Bird
  Tower the phoenix birds came
  to nest.
Now the birds are gone, and the
  tower empty: only the river
  flows aimlessly on.
Here where the garden of Wu
  palace bloomed, the deep grass
  hides the paths;
Where the kings of Chin vaunted
  their regalia, is only an old hill.
I see the three peaks hand aloft
  as though half-dropt from the
  sky.
And the river divide in two
  streams, holding the White
  Heron Island between.
But the floating clouds cover the
  sun.
And the city of Chan-an is lost in
  distance and gloom.

(The Phoenix Bird Tower was situated to the north of Nanking, once the capital of Wu, Chin, and many other states. A legend has it that three birds of five-colored wings, resembling the peacock, nestled here once, and they sang so melodiously that all other birds of the vicinity were attracted to the tower. Those three birds were the Phoenix.)

MANPOWER LIMIT IN U.S. REACHED

Mobilization of Women Proposed To Overcome Labor Shortage

By RYOICHI ISHII

The United States, relying on her war time producing capacity, has challenged Japan to a decisive battle, but there is a doubt if her producing power is working to the full. In regard to this matter, the Manpower Commission recently issued an interesting report. It said: "At the end of 1943, American war production amounted to $80,000,000,000 which is somewhat more than the estimates for this year. But in case any reduction should be made during 1944, the total industrial production will, as a whole, tread a downward path."

From this fact we can conclude that the American munition manufacture has reached the limit of production, and that she is calling the attention of the people to this matter, pointing out that she is facing difficulties in increasing any further production. Why did such a problem arise? Mainly because there was a shortage of materials and labor, and a disparity between them, which resulted from the expansion of munition manufacture.

What America needs most at the present are steel, rubber, tin, nickel, aluminum, tungsten, manganese, chrome, magnesium, etc. Above all, she needs steel. However no matter how hard she may struggle for an increase in steel production, she can never overtake the demands which rise ever higher.

Glancing over the relation of supply to demand of steel in America, we find that the production in 1942 was between 85,000,000 and 90,000,000 tons, but at present it is not being produced to its capacity because there is a shortage of scrap iron. To manufacture steel, tungsten, manganese, and chrome are necessary, but America can supply herself with only 20 per cent of tungsten, 7 per cent of manganese, and none of chrome. She formerly imported tungsten from China and South Africa, and chrome from Rhodesia, South Africa. When the transportation routes of these materials were interrupted by the Japanese occupation of the southern islands, and the United States was confronted with much difficulty in getting these materials. The weekly magazine, Time, says in regard to this matter, "The American munition production plans made in a great haste, reveal self-contradiction in all directions, because of the inadequate supply of steel. This for America who boasts of being the greatest steel producing country, is a greater shame than a defeat in battle."

Limit of Manpower

It is also a known fact that American munition manufacture is greatly hindered by the shortage of labor. The Commercial and Financial Chronicle explains: "One of the reasons why the American munition industry has reached its limit is because the labor mobilization has been reached. The Army and Navy must be supplied with manpower first, therefore war industries can hardly be expected to receive sufficient labor." Thus, it can be said that the labor question is one of the principal elements hindering the strengthening of war time production in America. Generally speaking, the highest limit of possible mobilization of labor is estimated at 50 per cent of the total population. The United States has a population of 130,000,000. She can, therefore, mobilize 65,000,000 as laborers. In July, 1943, America mobilized for the Army and Navy 9,300,000 and 53,000,000 for common labor. Of them 36,000,000 were men and 17,000,000 women. It was said that agriculture and war industries employed each 10,000,000. Thus at that time America still had 2,000,000 available men.

But today conditions are different. Out of this 2,000,000 many have already been mobilized. "America will mobilize," says Paul McNutt, Manpower Commissioner, "11,300,000 laborers for the munition industry by July, 1944." Again, Major-General Lewis Hershey, Selective Service Director, says, "We have a plan to increase by June, 1944, the personnel of the Army and Navy up to 11,300,000."

1,300,000 Lacking

Consequently, according to this plan, it is necessary for America to increase the Army and Navy by 2,000,000, and 1,300,000 for war industry. To put it another way, America must have 3,300,000 persons newly mobilized; otherwise, her production plan cannot be fully carried out. In July, 1943, she had a surplus of 2,000,000 laborers and now she needs 3,300,000. How and where will she find the 1,300,000?

In order to relieve the shortage, America is using foreign laborers to some extent, on one hand, and mobilizing women and children on the other. It is reported that the parent conscription, once vehemently objected to in Congress, has been brought into force. Relative to this matter, the Economist predicts, "By June, 1944, all the parents between the age of 18 and 38 will be conscripted." However, not only men between 18 and 38 but also men over that limit will most probably be mobilized because the labor situation in America today is keenly felt.

While men between the age of 18 and 65 are registered with the Board of Selective Service, the Government has proposed the national service act by which women between 21 and 50 years of age shall be registered, and shall be forced to work at an appointed place for a definite period at a fixed wage. The mobilization of women, however, will not be passed so easily because at present such a bill is strongly objected to. Should women be mobilized and put to work, a decrease in production will follow, and, besides, many other problems will have to be met with, for women are easily fatigued and special equipment have to be set up for their health, recreation, meals, etc.

The rate of retirement of women laborers is twice as high as that of men. This is another reason causing the American authorities to worry.

Danger of Inflation

There are several other elements which influence war production, such as loss of time caused by labor troubles, changes in standards of products, extension of factory equipments, etc. The government tried to increase production by extending working hours, but this may tend to intensify the inflation by increasing the wages. One point which calls our attention is the fact that America, who is very proud of being able to produce enormous quantities, is compelled because of the shortage of labor, to make changes in her method of munition production, being forced to place importance on certain commodities in order to keep abreast of the changes of war situations.

Since it is very difficult to secure labor, the most important industries will naturally have the first claim to them. Touching upon this point, the American papers say, "The changes in the contents of industry will be noticed during this year. Last year, extensions were made in all branches of industry, the objective being larger production, but this year, it is necessary to interchange some branches with more important ones."

What sort of changes have been brought about by the adoption of the policy of priorities in industry? The government places the emphasis upon the production of airplanes, landing boats, tanks and trucks. Though this is putting the spurs on the necessary branches of industry, production is not likely to increase as is desired, for laborers must be moved giving rise to the question of their transportation and housing, etc. The authorities say that the surplus of labor resulting from the changes made in production system will be turned over to aircraft, landing boats, or shipbuilding industries, which never can have too much labor. The decrease in production caused by the cancellation or reduction of orders for munitions will, however, without doubt, affect the war operations in the future, and at the same time the shortage of labor will give rise to higher wages and higher prices. In consequence, the living of the people will become harder than ever.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

O my soul,
How shall I show thee
The Truth?

If thou wert gold,
I would melt thee:

If thou wert a steed,
I would bridle thee,
Set a saddle upon thee,
And whip thee to action:

If thou wert an elephant,
I would chain thy feet,
Mount thee,
Goad thee with the ankus:

If thou wert iron,
A smith would I be, serving at
  the anvil,
Hammer thee, beat thee into wire:

If thou wert wise,
More wisdom would I give thee,
Lead thee along the straight path,
Guide thee at last to immortal
  bliss.

* * *

Star of mine eyes,
Show thyself in love to this thy
  servant:

Thou Friend of the afflicted,
Fountain of pity,
Original of all true virtue,
Youth, power, eternal beauty:

Grant, Lord, ah grant this boon,
The Vision of thy beauty face to
  face:
In hope of That, my God,
I mediate on thee, by night
  and day.

Fruits of Wisdom

Plenty and indigence depend upon the opinion every one has of them; and riches, like glory or health, have no more beauty or pleasure, than their possessor is pleased to lend them.—Montaigne.

* * *

Number among your worst enemies the hawker of malicious rumors and unexplored anecdote.—Lavater.

THE REVOLT AGAINST WAGE CONTROL

Rail, Steel Strike Threats Menace U.S. War Effort

The following article appeared in a recent issue of the Newsweek.

A dread chill began to grip the nation when the realization was driven home that the long-threatened revolt of organized labor against the Administration's wage controls was here. This was the real thing: The frantically working President and his aides must stop the revolt someway—or tinderlike it would spread into every shop, into every plant and, if it did not lose the war, would certainly cost thousands upon thousands of lives.

The spark which lit the fire was the amazing success John L. Lewis had in winning for his 530,000 United Mine Workers wage increases which the Administration had desperately but unsuccessfully fought. Then came the promise of new demands from the 550,000 CIO steelworkers. Then in 1940 came the worst blow—the wage-strike threat of the nation's 1,450,000 railworkers. Unlike a production halt in coal and steel, without which the war effort could limp along for a while, a shutdown of the nation's railroad system not only would immediately paralyze needed war production but would halt all movements of troops and materials to embarkation points.

Railroads: As the rail strike came, all eyes turned on Washington. They were watching for developments from these significant events:

1. The government had prepared legal papers enabling it promptly to seize and operate the railroads in the event of a strike.

2. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, representing three-fifths of the operating employes, had rescinded their strike order and agreed to arbitration by President Roosevelt.

Demand Wage Increase

Steel: While the railway unions were fencing with the Administration, the United Steelworkers (CIO) were making the strike kettle boil. The steelworkers demanded 17 cents an hour and that any wage increase to come out of future negotiations must be made retroactive to Dec. 24, 1942. The War Labor Board demurred. Then it reconsidered and indicated that a new wage policy might be in the making. In a telegram to CIO President Philip Murray the WLB said it had refused retroactive pay "in anticipation of any future change in policy. If there is to be such future change it will presumably be applied to all wage earners." Murray made no reply, but a CIO spokesman succinctly commented: "Our wage negotiations presuppose upsetting of the (Little Steel) formula."

One reason why most of the rail brotherhoods shied away from the President's offer to arbitrate was his chanted attitude after his tour of fighting fronts. They said the President was "tough" at the first conference with them following his return from abroad. He led off with a comparison of the sacrifices made by working men and those of the boys at the front. Though he softened in his attitude before the powwow was over, the labor men, aware that the ring-around-a-rosy of price and wage rises must end somewhere, were afraid that Mr. Roosevelt might try to end it with them. Another reason was the President's vagueness on points important to the brotherhoods.

First off, Mr. Roosevelt did not set any limits to his arbitration, and the dissenting rail-union chiefs felt they would be buying a pig-in-a-poke if they accepted his offer. Second, the President insisted that the arbitration decision would be within the law of the land but failed to define exactly what he meant by that. The brotherhoods believe that under the Stabilization Act, not the President but Economic Stabilizer Vinson, whom they thoroughly dislike, would be the real arbiter. They further believe that the Administration is seeking to save face for Vinson who, they say, jumped into the railroad picture without knowing anything about it, made a proposition that was contrary to established railroad practice, and is now unwilling to admit that he was wrong. The railworkers also think that the President's appeal to patriotism was a bit of poker playing and that He would not act against them because of consequences in the 1944 elections.